

GONE FOR GOOD.

That's What a Speculative
on 'Change Did on
Thursday.

His Creditors Mourn His Sudden
ing to the Extent of \$15,000.

How a Professional Gambler Took
Wheat Operators on the
Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade was excited yesterday upon the announcement of the failure and suspension of the Chicago Board of Trade.

It was generally known that Canlon's transactions extended beyond 50,000 bushels when in fact he had out from 550,000 to 600,000 bushels. His operations have not been particularly distributed. He was not a man who much trusted, and had he made an effort too much on any one firm, he would have detected.

shot for May delivery at \$1.06½ per bushel. In the meantime he "bullied" for all his worth, though previously he had always regarded as a "bear" in the wheat market. The Bank of New York failed, wheat went up and down again, and Cambios lost fortune. It was then that he made up his mind to go in again for all he could, making his means to leave if he failed, or scoop in proceeds and retire if he were fortunate or win.

Yesterday morning the market opened at \$1.04½ for May delivery, making a difference of 2½ cents per bushel against Cambios of 2½ cents per bushel. He lost a lot of about \$100,000, but he knew that that was his loss, and for a moment

was a slight depression in the market. It almost immediately, and it was soon determined that so circumstances had been so favorable to avoid, but he had been so much to any house to any large amount, and a few security returned.

Cambles was well known to the members of the Board, and they have always been to their dealings with him. Years ago he was a PROFESSIONAL GAMBLER, and dealt a faro-bank down to the State of Mississippi. He came to this city about a year ago, and for some time he was the proprietor of Clark and Washington street. He had promised reformation, and disconnection with the Board he won the game of all by his promptness in delivering a difference.

this way he succeeded in establishing a reputation for fair dealing, while his genial nature made him quite a favorite, though very few of them tried to trust him to a large amount of business. It seems that in addition to purchases for delivery, he had sold to various parties for about 200,000 bushels in the aggregate this week, at about \$1.05 to \$1.06. The having unexpected business to attend to, in consequence of fine weather, he found himself to be "put" upon at any time, so that he rendered himself liable to receive, about \$30,000 bushels of wheat, on every bush which there would be a loss of 10¢.

His BANK ACCOUNT

was kept with the Northwestern National and the Fifth National, and not at the Commercial.

Change as running yesterday. It had fallen to \$100,000 from \$150,000 for the year. On the 24th of January, 1934, he had a good account, sometimes running as high as \$80,000. For a month he has been losing money out of his pocket, and took a loss for \$6,000 on the bank of New York, left a balance of \$226, which was yesterday gained by Murgidger & Peabody.

His business in the Fifth National amounted a year ago, and his average balance been \$5,000. Thursday he drew out all of which still remains.

As to the amount he carried out, it is very much at from \$10,000 to \$50,000, and is generally supposed that he has gone to San Francisco, though he has connections in San

The following named gentlemen are victors of the 10,000 barrel Rumsey Iron Co., Henry Nelson & Co., D. H. Denford, Eggleston, Hennes & Co., W. E. McHenry, Eldridge, W. B. Lynn, C. D. Hancock, N. & Helmer, Ass. Dow, Field, Dunmore & Co., Robertson, S. & Co., Van Dine, Clark & M. Howe, Blackman Bros., S. Sons & Co., Perronnet & Co., Gilbert & Ford Co., F. A. Erskina, O. H. Roche, M. Bloom, Lyon, Lester & Co., Smith & Co., W. H. Jones & Co., Van Dine, McGill, Seymour & Co., J. B. Reams & Co.

The following is the roll-call for \$5000
 & Co., F. F. Duncan, J. M. Wallace, W. N.
 & Co., C. B. Pope, C. A. Matt & Co.,
 & Co., John Dupon, Jr., & Co., G. C. T.
 & Co., Fredrickson, J. C. D. D. D.
 & Co., R. Hobbs & Co., Sibley & Perry, R.
 & Co., H. J. Sheldon, B. F. Stouffer
 & Co., F. S. Miller, C. E. Coia,
 & Co., H. McCross & Co.

But those who take it most to heart to
 following-named gentlemen, who are in
 bushels each: McDermid & Vextol, D.
 & Co., Spear & Draper, Mugridge
 & Co., Dugan, Case & Spenser, and & Co.

things to themselves, and had not been
ared up to last night.

A CLERICAL WOLF.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, April 7.—Your paper being
freed of all fetters, freedom, and as a
expression in all its arms, the following
nature perhaps will be found instructive.

There is a colony of emigrants from
started in the southern part of this
Washington County, near Ashley, on the
Central Railroad Company lands. Dur
last three years about 500 of these people
land from the Company and about 150

have settled on the lands already
Polanders (as they are called by the
tans) are poor, but industrious.
of the soil, and starting with the small-
est means, they are succeeding ad-
vancing. Being zealous, religious people, they
church at the Station Radom, and were
sought to find a pastor. A year ago, a
Polish noble, half German, by the name of
Gierzyk, was thrown out of the Polish
Detroit by the Bishop of that Diocese,
his eye on Radom. He left upon a visit
only to recover his lost fortune, and to
the latter so that he might become independent.
Bishops, in case he should be kicked
out of some other parish.

engaged from the Illinois Central (Chicago and St. Louis) to take the train to himself on the Polesiders, telling the being now a landlord, he did not receive salary as priest, but would accept the parsonage on his farm in place of St. Louis could he get a better salary than to pay the pastor in work for the duties he performs. The proposition accepted with joy.

But in a few weeks it became apparent for some reason, the pastor would wages as other farmers do, and it came to be his pastor the must work for him at half wages, and the farmers and the people on the ground, a number of the colored farmers, wrote the pastor, and the pastor commenced to

the colonists to the church. Finally a man was made that the pastor never wanted for his own use. The man was done, the pastor insisted on getting his. The poor people, some of them not spending the last cent to support their struggling hard to clear the land and rail to the subject of the altar, had had some of them would not. Then cursed them at the altar, threatened to persecute them, and used all his promises and empty little money. But even these trust broke. A Polish family the speculator. A Polish family lied by false promises and misrepresen- come with them from Detroit, we down with fever and half the way to Detroit we were the pastor's

could not retain them on his farm; the
sons of the Polesanders to be got to work
there was no money, the priest was to
break up his farming.
But being a man of resources he hit

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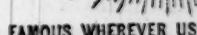
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usually officiated in various city churches, and also as missionary at Maywood, where he caught the cold which resulted in his death.

The Sabbath afternoon Gospel temperance meeting, conducted by the Woman's Temperance Union, will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At the Republicans nominate him, it help their ticket all through the county, and outlook now is that he will be nominated beyond a doubt. But leaving political news for a

AT AUCTION
Tuesday Morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock
all lines new Spring Goods, Colors, City, and
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BRITISH INDIA.

**Letter from Gen. Forsyth
Gen. Sheridan.**

**English Civil and Military
Rule in Hindostan.**

**A Country with an Extent of 1,000,000
Square Miles, and a Population
of 200,000,000 Souls.**

The Feudatory States--A Stupendous

Canals.

**Seven Thousand Miles of Railway--
No Danger to Be Apprehend-
ed from Russia.**

**Financial Resources of the Indian Empire--Progress in Education
--A Fine Army.**

0 **Monday, British India, Feb. 3, 1870.**--*London.*
Gen. P. H. Sherston, Chief Secy. My Dear Mr. Crooks: We visited here yesterday, after spending something more than two months in Central India, and Eastern India, and now, having seen the people, and traveled over 7,000 miles through the country, I am, to a limited extent, prepared to say something of English civil and military rule in this part of the world.

India is, in a certain sense of the word, a British colony; in another sense, it is not.

Englishmen in India say they do not see

But even if a large number of young men in both the civil and military services, with the intention of spending the evening of life at home and when their adventure here as business-men, they only remain long enough to accommodate a couple of years of their life. Consequently, save in rare instances, new men with new ideas—in fact, advances—from the regions of progressive civilization—are constantly replacing men of experience who, having spent from twelve to thirty years under the flag, have been able to acquire vast out-lets in service and trade, and their boyhood-lones to spend the years that they are allotted them after middle age. Now, the younger generations that are constantly coming out to take their places will, if they survive, be home-bred lads, who, having been reared in the home by the English have no other home but India; and how to induce him to do so, is my question, one of the great problems of the day.

Although this constant changing of the English position is, to a certain extent, bad for the future minority of English, providing, as it will, a constant uncertainty of the future of it, it is, in the very nature of things, a good thing for the natives, and, in the course of a few generations, will, under the present wise and liberal policy of the Government, and the improvements which are so rapidly developing under the wise administration of the existing Government, create a powerful party of educated natives, and will thus raise the interesting question whether they are not

CAUTIONS OF GOVERNING THEMSELVES.

Yet men, like new wine, are not to be bottled in the old process of the Government. It is very apt to see where he can improve in the ideas of the man who touched the shores of India in 1598, and not be likely to rest satisfied with the old ideas of the Government, but, perhaps timely wisdom of his predecessors for the Hindus and Mohammedans of 1575 is the man known to the Anglo-Indian official history.

During the way of the East India Company, the native Government of the East India Company, was, in the early days, simply a weakling, and

[illegible]

3. The Provinces of Bombay and Sindh, under the direct control, and Legislative Council, with a population of 10,300,000.

4. The Northwest Provinces, under a Lieutenant-Governor, with a population of 23,700,000.

5. The Central Provinces, under a Lieutenant-Governor, with a population of 17,000,000.

It includes the smaller Provinces of Cochin, Mysore, and Travancore, and the States of Junagarh, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, and Barot, all under Chief Commissioners, and the smaller Provinces of Alwar and Cargil, the Gwalior Territories, and the Nagpur States.

In addition to these provinces, there are a number of

PEOPLES, WATERS, AND PROVINCES. A. In all nearly 450, though some of them are small, with many princely states, and to a certain extent are controlled by the English Government of India.

B. A rough calculation shows the native States to cover an area of 610,000 square miles, the estimated population being 100,000,000, and the revenue of £70,150,000, but paying to the A. Indian Government only £3,386,850.

LACOR. Geographically considered, India is quite hot for the introduction of European colonies. Practically considered, I doubt it; but, only thought over, it may prove somewhat practicable. The climate is too hot for Europeans very cheap. The needs of the Hindoos are the saddest simple, no food plan, and his dress is made of cotton cloth, which he has to wear about three or four months in any way, for 3 yards of cotton cloth will make a dhoti for most of them. However, as the question of Indian European would arise &

As for the country itself, it is simply a plain, bounded by the Himalayas on the east with two or three small ranges of mountains along the east and west coasts. It has four great rivers: the Ganges, 1,800 miles in length; the Indus, 1,800; the Brahmaputra, 1,600; and the Irrawaddy, 1,100. Between these are many more streams ranging from 200 to 900 in length. These rivers, however, do not in their course sufficient water for irrigation without which it would be quite impossible to raise crops of any kind worth the trouble of the cultivable area of India. At here occurs in one of the most splendid

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, particularly towards the edges. The right edge of the page is slightly irregular, suggesting it is part of a bound volume. There is no text or other markings on the page.

